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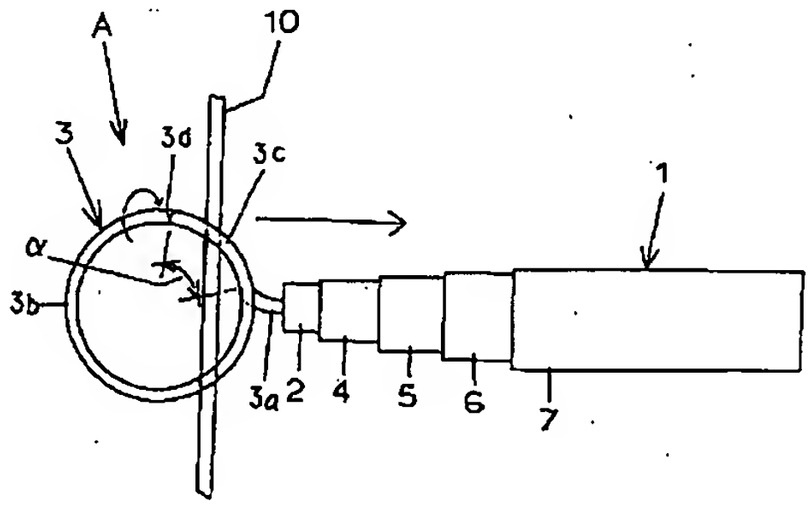
(54)【発明の名称】　根がかり外し器

(57)【要約】

【課題】　糸掛部のループ内に釣糸を通す時、糸掛部に手を触れることなく容易に操作できて、通した糸はループ内から外れ難いこと。

【解決手段】　根がかり外し器Ａは柄１の先端の竿管２に糸掛部３が固定されている。柄１は複数本の竿管２、４～７で振り出し式に伸縮自在に構成されている。糸掛部３はアルミ、ステンレス等の金属線材で接続部3aとループ部3bとループの重ね部3cと開放端部3dでループの所定量αが重ね合わされるように形成されている。ループ部3bとループの重ね部3cの隙間は釣糸10が挿通可能な間隔に保たれている。ループ部3bの内径は囮鮎が自在に挿通可能な寸法に形成されている。



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【特許請求の範囲】
【請求項１】柄の先端に一端側を柄に止着し、他端側を開放端部としたループ状の糸掛部を設けた根がかり外し器において、前記糸掛部のループ部の所定量を上下方向に重ね合わせたことを特徴とする根がかり外し器。
【請求項２】糸掛部の開放端は糸掛部のループ部の外方へ突出していることを特徴とする請求項１記載の根がかり外し器。
【請求項３】前記糸掛部と柄の接続部を折りたたみ可能としたことを特徴とする請求項１記載の根がかり外し器。
【発明の詳細な説明】
【０００１】
【発明の属する技術分野】この発明は、根がかり外し器の改良に関する。
【０００２】
【従来の技術】従来鮎釣り等で使用される根がかり外しには、例えば実開平４－127179号公報の従来図12のように、柄１′の先端にループ状に形成した糸掛部３″の一側3gを固定し、糸掛部３″の他側は鈎状に屈曲させて鈎状屈曲部3hを一側3gに引っ掛けるように構成されている。前記従来の根がかり外しが使用される時は、図12（ｂ）のように鈎状屈曲部3hを糸掛部３″の一側3gから外して糸掛部３″のループ部内に釣糸を通し、外れ防止のために再度図12（ａ）のように鈎状屈曲部3hを糸掛部３″の一側3gに引っ掛け、柄１′の先端を伸ばして糸掛部３″をおとり鮎をくぐらせた後根がかりを外すことになる。前記のように鈎状屈曲部を糸掛部の一側から外したり、鈎状屈曲部を糸掛部の一側に引っ掛ける作業は、両手で行うことになり、鮎釣りのように常時竿を両手で持ち川に立ちこんで行う釣には、煩わしいものであった。又、実開昭61－28369 号にはループを径方向に重ねてうず巻き状に形成した糸掛部を有する根がかり外し器が紹介されている。しかし、根掛かりを外そうとする前後動でループ部内から糸が外れやすかった。
【０００３】
【発明が解決しようとする課題】解決しようとする問題点は、鈎状屈曲部を糸掛部の一側から一旦外し、糸掛部のループ内に釣糸を通した後、再び鈎状屈曲部を糸掛部の一側に引っ掛ける作業は、両手で行わなければならず、常時竿を持ち川に立ちこんで行う釣には、煩わしいことである。さらに、うず巻き状の糸掛部では根掛かりを外そうと根がかり外し器を前後動させると糸がループ部内から外れやすいことである。
【０００４】本発明の目的は前記欠点に鑑み、糸掛部のループ部内に釣糸を通す時、容易に操作できて、通した糸はループ部内から外れ難い根がかり外し器を提供することである。
【０００５】
【課題を解決するための手段】前記課題を解決するため

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に、請求項１に係る発明は、柄の先端に一端側を柄に止着し他端側を開放端部としたループ状の糸掛部を設けた根がかり外し器において、前記糸掛部のループ部の所定量を上下方向に重ね合わせたことを要旨とするものである。
【０００６】請求項２に係る発明は、糸掛部の開放端が糸掛部のループ部の外方へ突出していることを要旨とするものである。
【０００７】請求項３に係る発明は、前記糸掛部と柄の接続部を折りたたみ可能としたことを要旨とするものである。
【０００８】
【発明の実施の形態】請求項１の本発明により、片手で容易に糸掛部３のループ部3b内に釣糸10を通すことができるため、根がかりを外すことが容易となる。片手で糸掛部３のループ部3bと重なり合ったループの重ね部3cとの隙間から釣糸10を挿通して容易に糸掛部３のループ部3b内に釣糸10を導入することが可能である。隙間から釣糸10を導入するため釣糸を傷付けることもない。ループ部3bの中に一旦釣糸10を通すと、掛け針12をループ部3bから外すまで外れることがないので、根がかり外し器Ａの操作が容易になる。
【０００９】請求項２の本発明により、保管や携帯時に糸掛部３′が接続部3a、3aで折り畳みできて長さを短くできるので便利である。
【００１０】
【実施例】以下、図示の実施例によって本発明を説明すると、図１から図５は第１実施例で、図１は根がかり外し器の平面図、図２は根がかり外し器の側面図、図３は根がかり外し器に釣糸が通される平面図、図４は根がかり外し器に釣糸が通される側面図、図５は釣り場で根がかり外し器が使用される説明図である。
【００１１】根がかり外し器Ａは柄１の先端の竿管２に糸掛部３が固定されている。柄１は複数本の竿管２、４～７で振り出し式に伸縮自在に構成されている。糸掛部３はアルミ、ステンレス等の金属線材で接続部3aとループ部3bとループの重ね部3cと開放端部3dでループの所定量αが上下方向に重ね合わされるように形成されている。使用される釣竿８には釣糸10が取り付けられ、釣糸10に囮鮎11が取り付けられると共に釣糸10の先端に掛け針12が取り付けられている。ループ部3bとループの重ね部3cの隙間は釣糸10が挿通可能な間隔に保たれ、例えば５ｍｍ以内にするとループ部3bから釣糸10が外れ難くなり、根かかり外し操作がやり易くなる。ループ部3bとループの重ね部3cの隙間は、重なり初めから開放端部3dにかけて同じ間隔を持つように形成されている。ループ部3bの内径は囮鮎11が自在に挿通可能な寸法に形成されている。
【００１２】根がかり外し器Ａの糸掛部３のループ部3bの中に釣糸10が挿入される時は、掛け針12が根がかりし

た状態で釣竿８と柄１を握り、糸掛部３の接続部3aに釣糸10を当て、図３のように柄１を手前に引くことでループ部3bとループの重ね部3cの間に釣糸10を通すと共に更に柄１を引いてループの重ね部3cの開放端部3dから釣糸10を外し、糸掛部３を矢印のように回動することで図４のようにループ部3bの中に釣糸10を通す。次に糸掛部３を釣糸10に沿って下降させてループ部3bの中に囮鮎11を通すと共に、ループ部3bを掛け針12に当てて押し下げたり、引くことで根がかりを外すことが出来る。ループ部3bの中に一旦釣糸10を通すと、ループが上下に方向に重ね合わされているため柄１の周方向に糸掛部３を回動して釣糸10がループ部3bとループの重ね部3cの隙間に通るように開放端部3dを釣糸10に合わせてから押し下げ又は引くことで掛け針12をループ部3bから外すまで外れることがないので、根がかり外し器Ａの操作が容易になる。

【００１３】ループの重ね部3cはループ部3bの同じ周上に沿ってループ部3bと合致する形状で重なっており、重なりは半周以内にして開放端部3dを先端側に向けてあるので、釣糸10をループ部3bに挿通し易い。このことから根がかり外し器Ａの糸掛部３のループ部3bの中に釣糸10が挿入される時、図２で釣糸10に糸掛部３のループ部3bを載せて柄１を前方に押してループ部3bと開放端部3dの間から釣糸10をループの重ね部3cを通して接続部3aまで押し込み、糸掛部３を回動することでループ部3bの中に釣糸10を通すことができる。糸掛部３の金属線材は断面円形状をしており、開放端部3dは先細りになる丸みをもって形成されていると釣糸10が傷付難い。

【００１４】前記のように根がかり外し器が構成されると、両手のふさがる鮎釣でも片手で容易に糸掛部３のループ部3b内に釣糸10を通すことができるため、根がかりを外すことが容易となる。片手で糸掛部３のループ部3bと重なり合ったループの重ね部3cとの隙間から釣糸10を挿通して容易に糸掛部３のループ部3b内に釣糸10を導入することが可能である。隙間から釣糸10を導入するため釣糸を傷付けるこもない。ループ部3bの中に一旦釣糸10を通すと、通した糸はループ部3b内から外れ難くいので、根がかり外し器Ａの操作が容易になる。

【００１５】図６から図11は第２実施例で、図６は根がかり外し器の平面図、図７は根がかり外し器の側面図、図８は糸掛部を折り畳んだ根がかり外し器の平面図、図９は糸掛部を折り畳んだ根がかり外し器の側面図、図10は根がかり外し器の斜視図、図11は糸掛部を折り畳んだ根がかり外し器の斜視図である。

【００１６】根がかり外し器Ａは柄１の先端の竿管２に糸掛保持部材９が取り付けられて糸掛保持部材９に糸掛部３´が折り畳み自在に取り付けられている。糸掛部３´はアルミ、ステンレス等の金属線材で接続部3a、3aとループ部3bとループの重ね部3cと開放端部3dでループの所定量αが重ね合わされるように形成されている。接続部3a、3aの自由端は２段に屈曲されて屈曲部3e、3eと



支持部3f、3fが形成されている。糸掛保持部材９は円柱状で先端にすり割9aと、すり割9aの両面に縦方向の凹溝9b、9bと、横向きの透孔9c、9cと、すり割9aの後側にビス孔9dと、小径穴9eと、円錐穴9fとが形成されている。他の構成は前記第１実施例と略同一である。

【００１７】竿管２に糸掛保持部材９が取り付けられる時は、糸掛保持部材９の小径穴9eに竿管２の先端が挿入されてビス13で固定される。糸掛保持部材９に糸掛部３´が取り付けられる時は、支持部3f、3fを横向きの透孔9c、9cに挿入嵌合される。糸掛部３´が糸掛保持部材９に対して使用状態の時は、図６、図７、図10のように前側に倒されて屈曲部3e、3eが縦方向の凹溝9b、9bに嵌入される。糸掛部３´が糸掛保持部材９に対して折り畳み状態の時は、図８、図９、図11のように使用状態に対し後側に角度略１８０度回動されて屈曲部3e、3eが縦方向の凹溝9b、9bに嵌入される。

【００１８】根がかり外し器Ａの糸掛部３´のループ部3bの中に釣糸10が挿入される時は、掛け針12が根がかりした状態で釣竿８と柄１を握り、図10のように糸掛部３´の接続部3a、3aに釣糸10を当て、柄１を手前に引くことでループ部3bとループの重ね部3cの間に釣糸10を通すと共に更に柄１を引いてループの重ね部3cの開放端部3dから釣糸10を外し、糸掛部３を回動することでループ部3bの中に釣糸10を通す。　第２実施例では、ループの重ね部3cの所定量を前記第１実施例と同様にαとしたが、２点鎖線のように長くしてもよい。

【００１９】第２実施例のように根がかり外し器が構成されると、保管や携帯時に糸掛部３´が接続部3a、3aで折り畳みできて長さを短くできるので便利である。

【００２０】図13、図14は第３実施例で図13は根がかり外し器の平面図、図14は根がかり外し器の側面図である。

【００２１】第３実施例の根がかり外し器Ａの糸掛部３のループ部3bはその開放端部3dがループ部3bの外方へ突出する突出部3eを有している。この突出部3eはループ部3bの開放端部3dが屈曲されて形成される。このように突出部3eを設けるとループ部3dの中に通された釣糸10が突出部3eに当接してループ部3bとループの重ね部3cの隙間への入り込みが阻止されるため釣糸10がループ部3bから外れにくい。他の構成は前記第１実施例と同一であり、同一符号を用いた。

【００２２】前記説明では、ループ部3bを真円形状としたが、ループ部3bは挿通した釣糸10が外れないようにループが閉じられていれば円形状でなくとも良い。前記説明のループ部3bと重なり合ったループの重ね部3cとは接触しないように近接していることが好ましいが、両者が接触していても釣糸10を差し込むことで糸掛部３、３´の可撓性によって間隙が生じるような構造としても良い。

【００２３】

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【発明の効果】本発明は、以上説明したような形態で実施され、以下に記載されるような効果を奏する。

【００２４】請求項１によると、容易に糸掛部のループ部内に釣糸を通すことができ、ループ部の中に一旦釣糸を通すと、通した糸はループ部内から外れ難くいので、根がかり外し器の操作が容易になる。

【００２５】請求項２によると、ループ部の中に通した釣糸が突出部に当接してループ部からの外れが一層阻止される。

【００２６】請求項３によると、保管や携帯時に糸掛部が接続部で折り畳みできて長さを短くできるので便利である。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図１】第１実施例で、根がかり外し器の平面図である。

【図２】同根がかり外し器の側面図である。

【図３】同根がかり外し器に釣糸が通される平面図である。

【図４】同根がかり外し器に釣糸が通される側面図である。

【図５】同釣り場で根がかり外し器が使用される説明図である。

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【図６】第２実施例で、根がかり外し器の平面図である。

【図７】同根がかり外し器の側面図である。

【図８】同糸掛部を折り畳んだ根がかり外し器の平面図である。

【図９】同糸掛部を折り畳んだ根がかり外し器の側面図である。

【図10】同根がかり外し器の斜視図である。

【図11】同糸掛部を折り畳んだ根がかり外し器の斜視図である。

【図12】従来例の根がかり外し器の平面図である。

【図13】第３実施例で、根がかり外し器の平面図である。

【図14】同根がかり外し器の側面図である。

【符号の説明】

A　根がかり外し器

α　所定量

1　柄

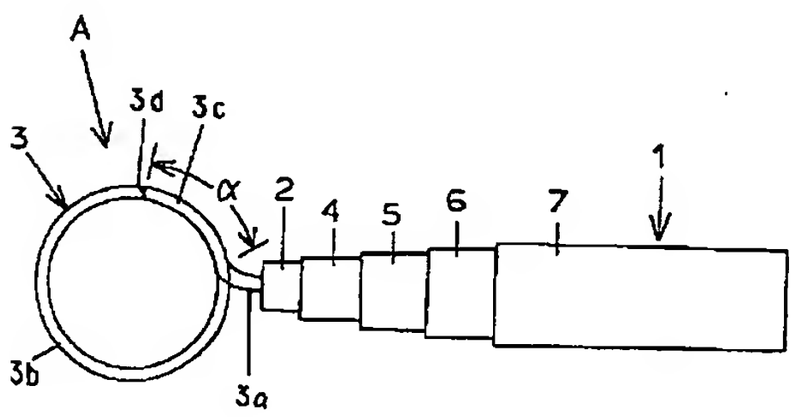
3、3′　糸掛部

3a　接続部

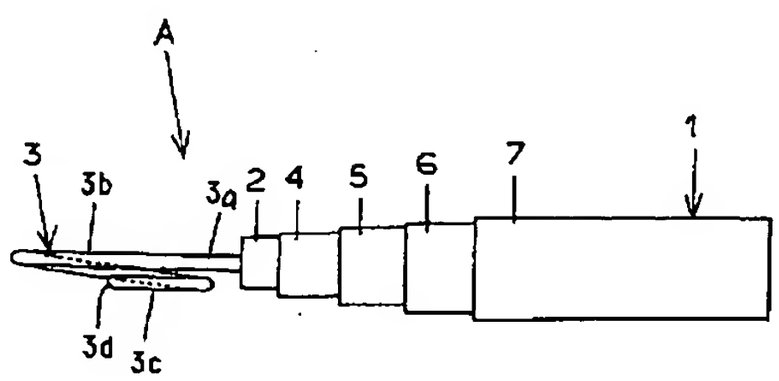
3b　ループ部

3c　ループの重ね部

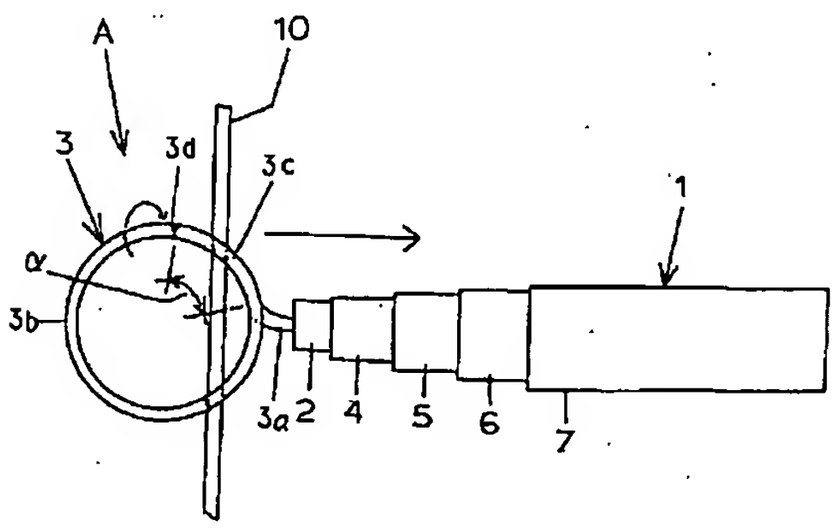
【図１】



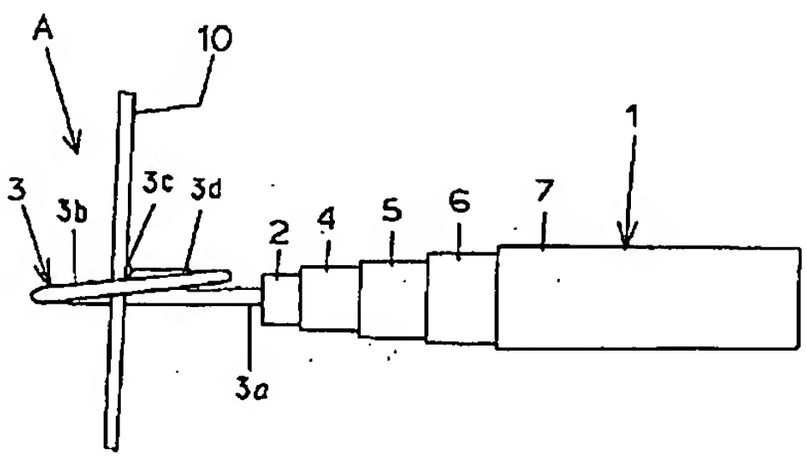

【図２】



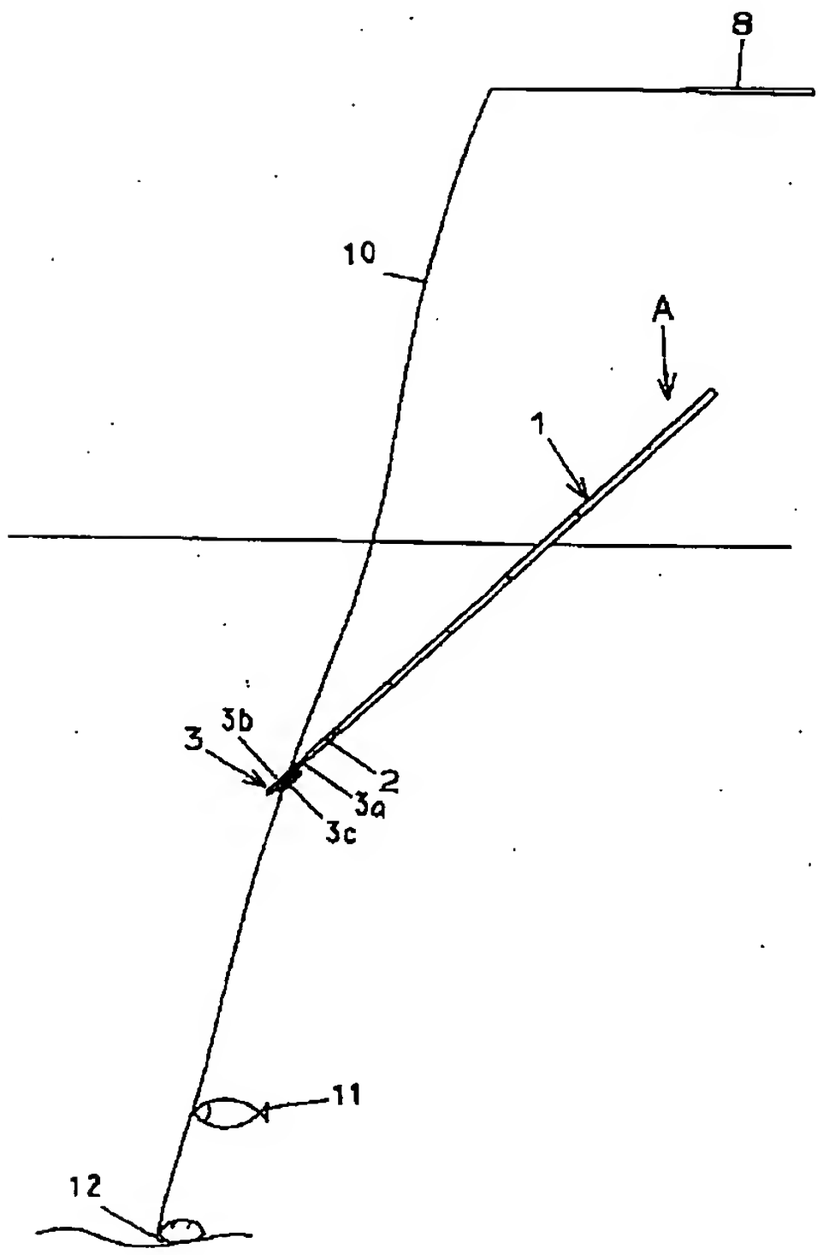

【図３】



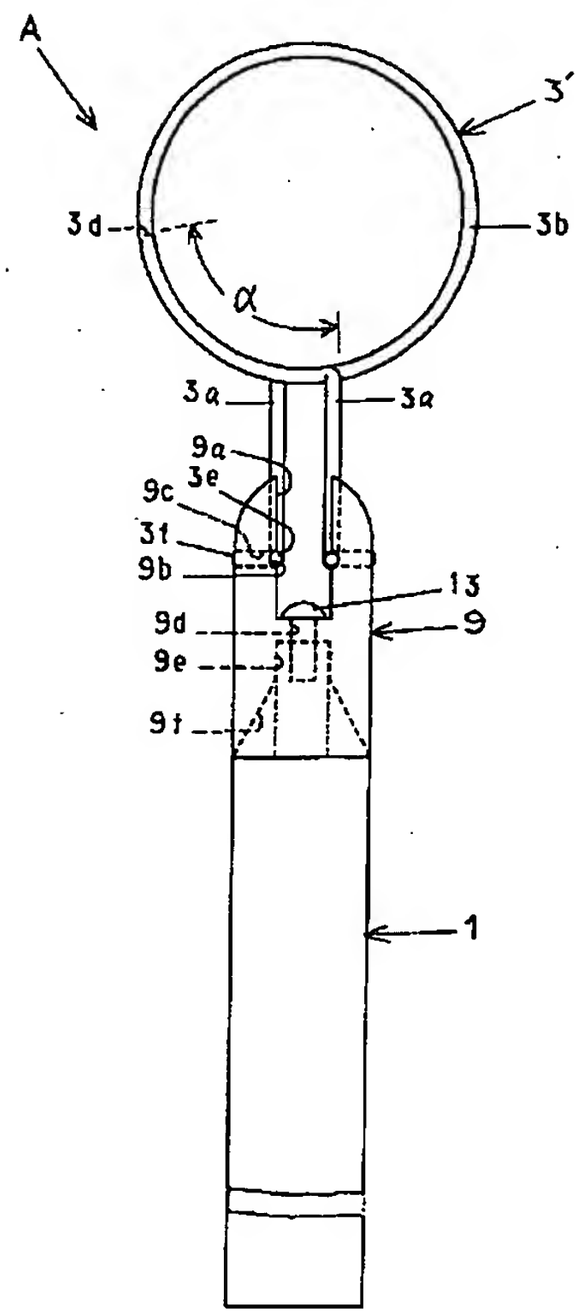

【図４】



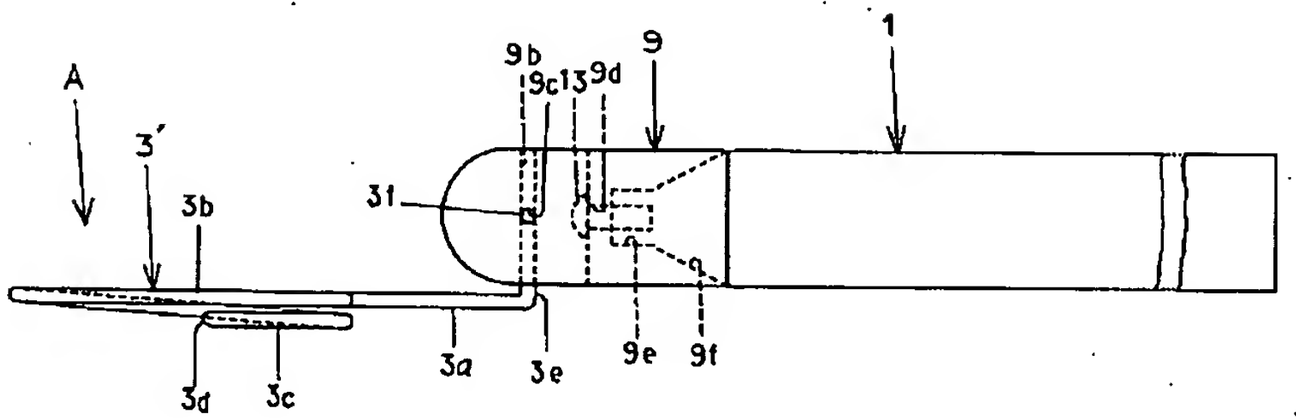
【図５】


8
10
A
1
3
3b
2
3a
3c
11
12

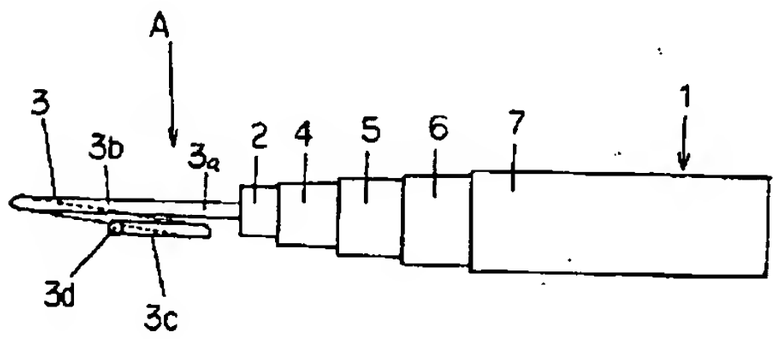
【図６】


A
3'
3d
3b
α
3a
3a
9a
3e
9c
3f
9b
13
9d
9
9e
9f
1

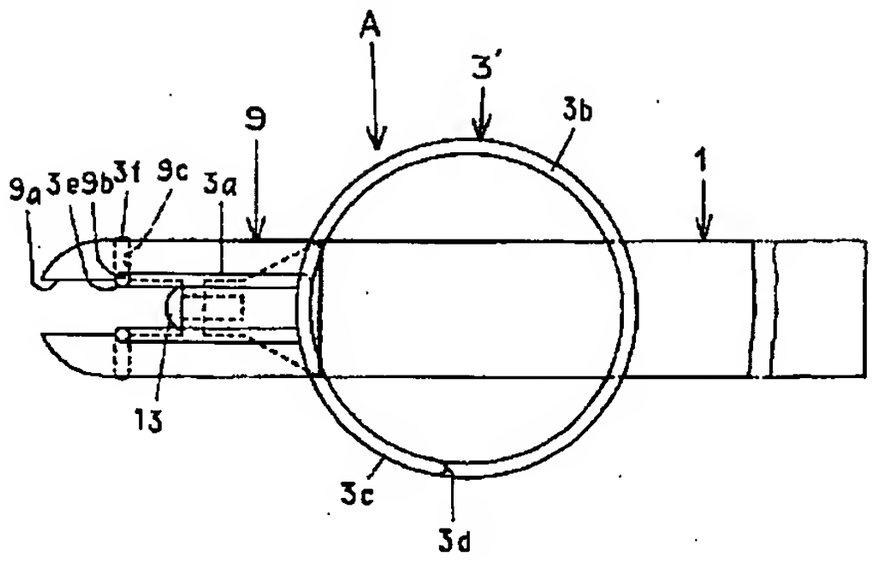
【図７】


A
3'
3b
3f
9b
9c
13
9d
9
1
3d
3c
3a
3e
9e
9f

【図１４】


A
3
3b
3a
2
4
5
6
7
1
3d
3c

【図８】

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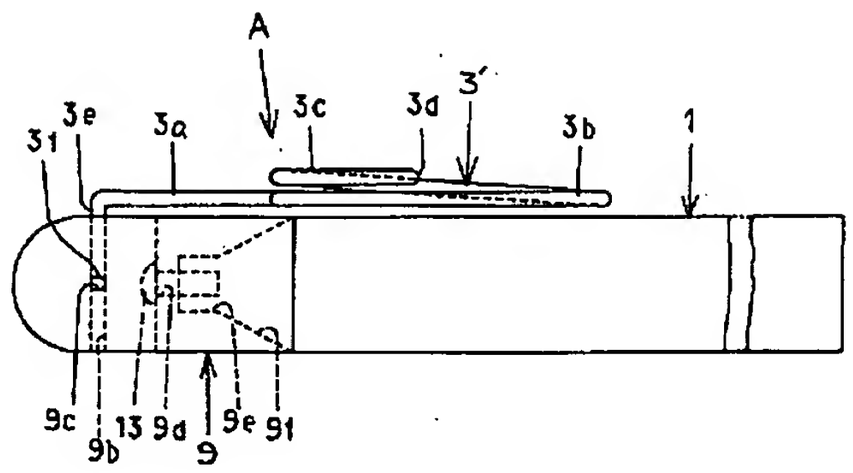


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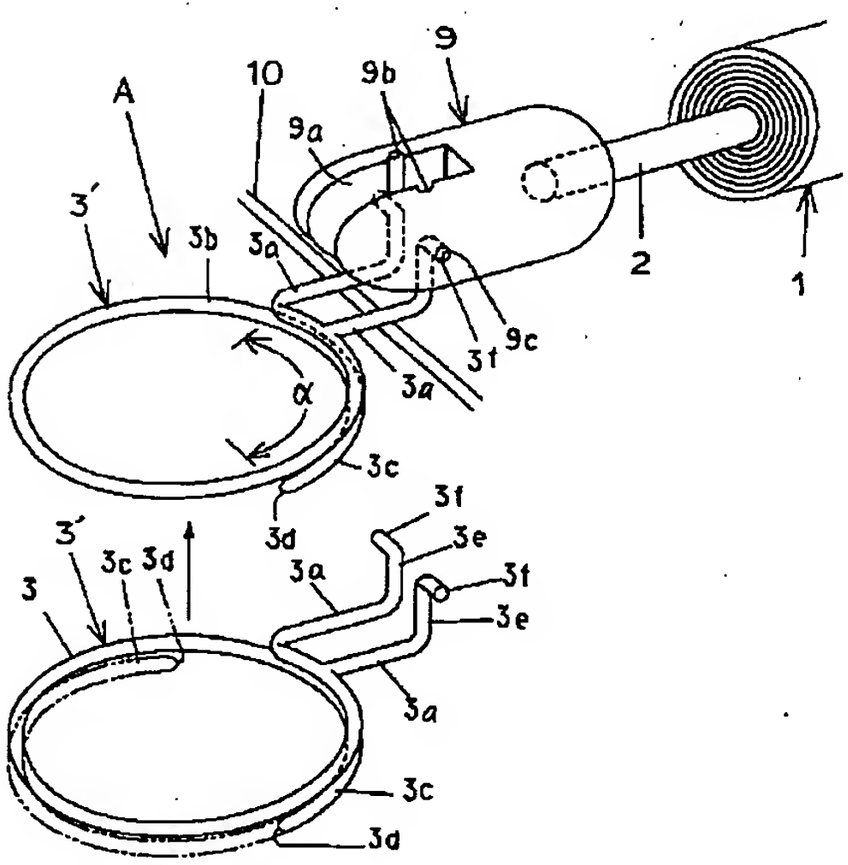
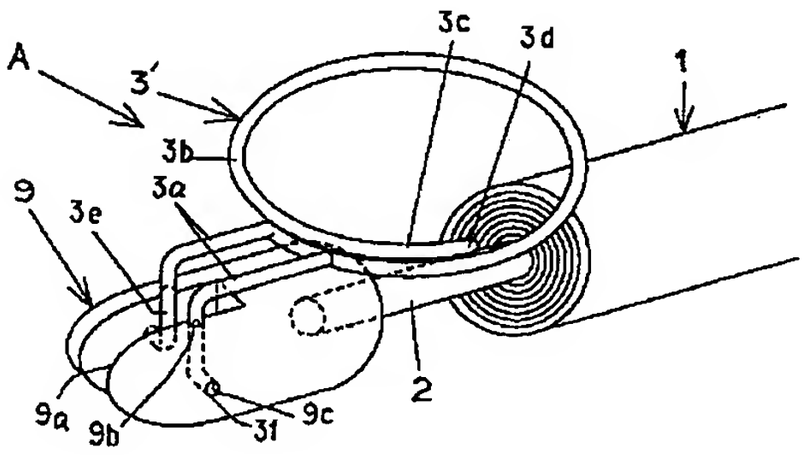
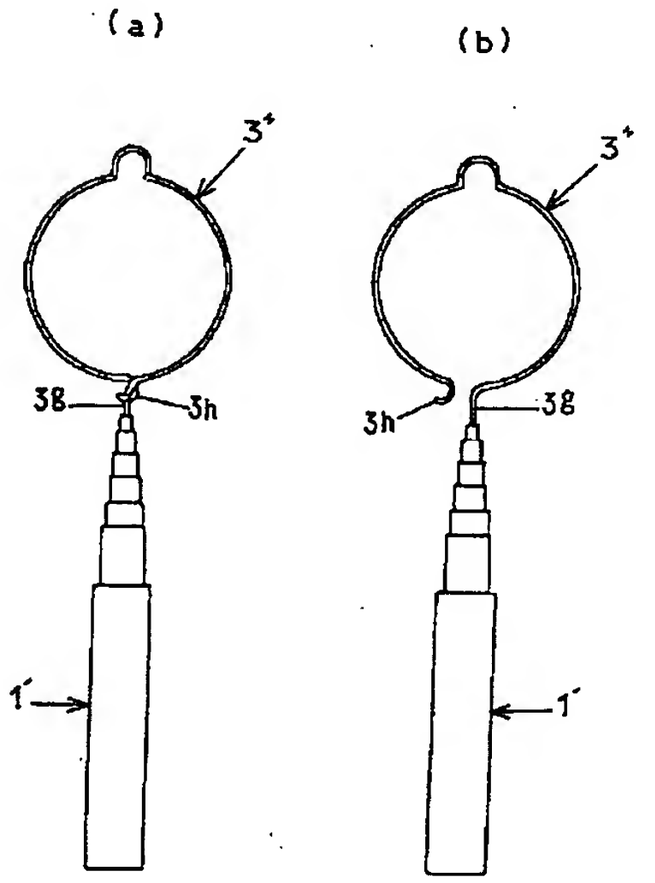


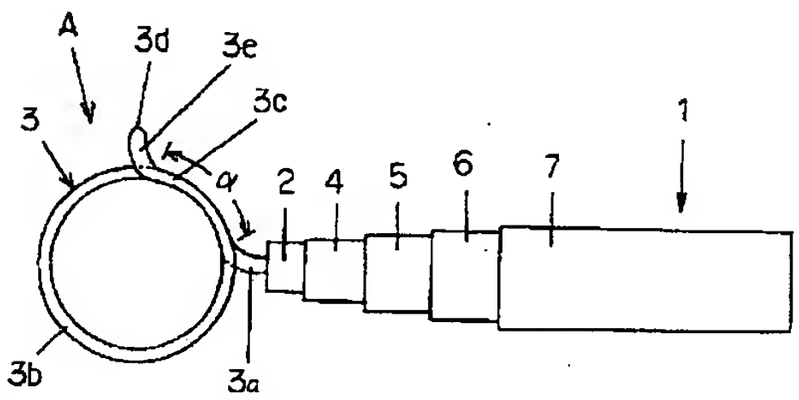

【図１１】




【図１２】




【図１３】



PAT-NO: JP411103745A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 11103745 A

TITLE: ROOT UNHOOKING DEVICE

PUBN-DATE: April 20, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
NAME COUNTRY
SHIYOUJI, KIMITAKE N/A

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:
NAME COUNTRY
DAIWA SEIKO INC N/A

APPL-NO: JP10016318

APPL-DATE: January 12, 1998

PRIORITY-DATA: 09259446 ( August 4, 1997)

INT-CL (IPC): **A01K097/24**

ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide the subject device having such advantages
that a fishline threading through the loop of a line hooking part can be easily
operated without the need of contacting a hand with the line hooking part and
the fishline, once threaded, is hard to come off the loop.

SOLUTION: This device A is so designed that, a line hooking part 3 is fixed
on a rod pipe 2 on the tip of a handle 1 which is retractably made up of a
plurality of rod pipes 2,4-7 in a shaking fashion; the line hooking part 3 is
so constructed that a specified quantity a of loops are superposed at a
connective part 3a, a loop part 3b, a loop superposition part 3c and an opened

end part 3d with a metallic wire material such as aluminum or stainless steel;
the gap between the loop part 3b and the loop superposition part 3c is kept so
as to be threadable with a fishline 10; and the inner diameter of the loop part
3b has such a dimension as to be freely threadable with a decoy ayu.

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-305738

DERWENT-WEEK: 200456



TITLE: Catching removing device for e.g. fishing - has piling portion that overlaps loop portion, such that fishing line passes through predetermined clearance between piling portion and loop portion

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: DAIWA SEIKO KK[DAIWN]

PRIORITY-DATA: 1997JP-0259446 (August 4, 1997)

PATENT-FAMILY:

| PUB-NO | PUB-DATE | LANGUAGE | PAGES | MAIN-IPC |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| JP 3558255 B2 | August 25, 2004 | N/A | 007 | A01K 097/24 |
| JP 11103745 A | April 20, 1999 | N/A | 006 | A01K 097/24 |

APPLICATION-DATA:

| PUB-NO | APPL-DESCRIPTOR | APPL-NO | APPL-DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| JP 3558255B2 | N/A | 1998JP-0016318 | January 12, 1998 |
| JP 3558255B2 | Previous Publ. | JP 11103745 | N/A |
| JP 11103745A | N/A | 1998JP-0016318 | January 12, 1998 |

INT-CL (IPC): **A01K097/24**

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 11103745A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - A predetermined loop ( alpha ) is formed by overlapping the piling portion (3c) of a connected portion (3a), a loop portion (3b) of a string hanging portion (3). An open end portion (3d) protrudes to the outer of the

loop portion. A fishing line (10) is pierced in the gap between the loop
portion and piling portion. The string hanging portion is fixed at end of
expandable handle (1) with pole tubes (2,4-7).

USE - For e.g. fishing.

ADVANTAGE - Promotes easy passing of fishing line to loop portion since of loop
portion and pilling portion is kept to an interval which can be easily pierced
by fishing line. Provides compact structure for catching removing device by
providing telescopic handle. Eliminates coming off of fishing line passed to
loop portion since fishing line abuts protrusion line. DESCRIPTION OF
DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the plan view of the catching removing device.
(1) Expandable handle; (2) Pole tube; (2,4,5,6,7) Pole tubes; (3) String
hanging portion; (3b) Loop portion; (3c) Piling portion; (10) Fishing line; (
alpha )Predetermined loop.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.1/14

TITLE-TERMS: CATCH REMOVE DEVICE FISH PILE PORTION OVERLAP LOOP PORTION FISH
LINE PASS THROUGH PREDETERMINED CLEARANCE PILE PORTION LOOP PORTION

DERWENT-CLASS: P14

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:
Non-CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: N1999-229217

* NOTICES *



1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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[Detailed Description of the Invention]
[0001]
[Field of the Invention] A root borrows and removes this invention and it relates to amelioration of a vessel.
[0002]
[Description of the Prior Art] yarn Kakebe 3" which the root conventionally used by ayu fish angling etc. formed at the tip of shank 1' in the shape of a loop formation like [ borrowing and removing ] conventional drawing 12 of JP,4-127179,U -- 3g is fixed 1 side, and the side besides yarn Kakebe 3" is constituted so that you may make it crooked in the shape of ** and 3h of **-like flections may be hooked on 3g 1 side. the time of said conventional root borrowing and outside ** being used -- drawing 12 (b) -- like -- 3h of **-like flections -- yarn Kakebe 3" 1 side -- from 3g -- removing -- yarn Kakebe 3" loop-formation circles -- a fishing line -- through -- For blank prevention, again, like drawing 12 (a), it will hook on 3g 1 side, and the yarn Kakebe 3" dorsal root which the tip of shank 1' was lengthened [ dorsal root ] and made yarn Kakebe 3" pass through an ayu decoy will remove a loan for 3h of **-like flections. To ** which will remove a **-like flection from yarn Kakebe's 1 side as mentioned above, or will do the activity which hooks a **-like flection on yarn Kakebe's 1 side with both hands, and is performed by always having a beam with both hands like ayu fish angling, standing on a river and being crowded, it was troublesome. Moreover, the root which has yarn Kakebe who formed the loop formation in JP,61-28369,U spirally in piles in the direction of a path borrows and removes, and the vessel is introduced. However, it was easy to separate from yarn in the longitudinal slide movement which is going to remove root charge from loop-formation circles.
[0003]
[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] After the trouble which it is going to solve once removing a **-like flection from yarn Kakebe's 1 side and letting a fishing line pass in yarn Kakebe's loop formation, it is troublesome to ** which must do the activity which hooks a **-like flection on yarn Kakebe's 1 side again with both hands, and is performed by standing on a river and always being crowded with a beam. Furthermore, when a root borrows to remove root charge in spiral yarn Kakebe, and it removes and longitudinal slide movement of the vessel is carried out, it is easy to separate from yarn from loop-formation circles.
[0004] It is being able to operate the purpose of this invention easily, when letting a fishing line pass to yarn Kakebe's loop-formation circles in view of said fault, and the root from which it is hard to separate from loop-formation circles borrowing and removing the yarn which it let pass, and offering a vessel.
[0005]
[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve said technical problem, invention concerning claim 1 makes it a summary for the root which prepared yarn Kakebe of the shape of a loop formation which attached the end side firmly to the shank and made the other end side the open end section at the tip of a shank to have borrowed and removed, and to have piled up the specified quantity of said yarn Kakebe's loop-formation section in the vertical direction in the vessel.

[0006] Invention concerning claim 2 makes it a summary for yarn Kakebe's open end to have projected to the way outside yarn Kakebe's loop-formation section.
[0007] Invention concerning claim 3 makes it a summary to have enabled folding of said yarn Kakebe and connection of a shank.
[0008]
[Embodiment of the Invention] By this invention of claim 1, since it can let a fishing line 10 pass in yarn Kakebe's 3 loop-formation section 3b easily single hand, a root becomes easy [ removing a loan ]. It is possible to insert in a fishing line 10 from the clearance between heavy section 3c of the loop formation which overlapped yarn Kakebe's 3 loop-formation section 3b single hand, and to introduce a fishing line 10 in yarn Kakebe's 3 loop-formation section 3b easily. A fishing line is not damaged in order to introduce a fishing line 10 from a clearance. Since it will not separate until it removes a hook 12 from loop-formation section 3b once it lets a fishing line 10 pass in loop-formation section 3b, a root borrows and removes and actuation of Vessel A becomes easy.
[0009] Since yarn Kakebe 3' is folded up and made in Connections 3a and 3a at the time of storage or carrying and can shorten die length by this invention of claim 2 at it, it is convenient.
[0010]
[Example] It is the explanatory view in which a root borrows the side elevation where a root borrows the top view where drawing 1 to drawing 5 is the 1st example when the example of the following and illustration explains this invention, a root borrows drawing 1 , it removes, a root borrows the top view of a vessel, and drawing 2 , it removes, a root borrows the side elevation of a vessel, and drawing 3 , it removes, a vessel lets a fishing line pass, and drawing 4 , it removes, a fishing line be let pass by the vessel, and drawing 5 in a fishing spot, it removes, and a vessel be used.
[0011] A root borrows and removes and, as for Vessel A, yarn Kakebe 3 is being fixed to **** 2 at the tip of a shank 1. A shank 1 is shaken out by two or more **** 2, 4-7, and is elastically constituted by the formula. Yarn Kakebe 3 is formed so that the specified quantity alpha of a loop formation may pile up in the vertical direction with metal wire rods, such as aluminum and stainless steel, in connection 3a, loop-formation section 3b, heavy section 3c of a loop formation, and 3d of open end sections. While a fishing line 10 is attached in the fishing rod 8 used and a lure sweetfish 11 is attached in a fishing line 10, the hook 12 is attached at the tip of a fishing line 10. If the clearance between loop-formation section 3b and heavy section 3c of a loop formation is maintained at spacing which can insert in a fishing line 10, for example, is set to less than 5mm, a fishing line 10 will stop being able to separate from it easily from loop-formation section 3b, it will be carried out root starting outside, and actuation will become easy to do it. The clearance between loop-formation section 3b and heavy section 3c of a loop formation is formed so that it may apply to 3d of open end sections from the start of a lap and may have the same spacing. As for the bore of loop-formation section 3b, the lure sweetfish 11 is formed in the dimension which can be inserted in free.
[0012] When a root borrows and removes and a fishing line 10 is inserted into loop-formation section 3b of yarn Kakebe 3 of Vessel A A hook 12 grasps a fishing rod 8 and a shank 1, after the root has borrowed and carried out, and it applies a fishing line 10 to yarn Kakebe's 3 connection 3a. While letting a fishing line 10 pass by lengthening a shank 1 to the front like drawing 3 between loop-formation section 3b and heavy section 3c of a loop formation, lengthen a shank 1 further and a fishing line 10 is removed from 3d of open end sections of heavy section 3c of a loop formation. It lets a fishing line 10 pass in loop-formation section 3b like drawing 4 by rotating yarn Kakebe 3 like an arrow head. Next, while dropping yarn Kakebe 3 along with a fishing line 10 and letting a lure sweetfish 11 pass in loop-formation section 3b, loop-formation section 3b can be applied to a hook 12, and can be depressed, or a root can remove a loan by lengthening. Once it lets a fishing line 10 pass in loop-formation section 3b So that yarn Kakebe 3 may be rotated to the hoop direction of a shank 1 and a fishing line 10 may pass in the clearance between loop-formation section 3b and heavy section 3c of a loop formation, in order that a loop formation may put on a direction up and down Since it does not separate after doubling 3d of open end sections with a fishing line 10 until it removes a hook 12 from loop-formation section 3b by depression or lengthening, a root borrows and removes and actuation of Vessel A becomes easy.

[0013] Since heavy section 3c of a loop formation has lapped in the configuration which agrees with loop-formation section 3b along the same periphery top of loop-formation section 3b, a lap is carried out within a semicircle and 3d of open end sections is turned to the tip side, it is easy to insert a fishing line 10 in loop-formation section 3b. When a root borrows and removes from this and a fishing line 10 is inserted into loop-formation section 3b of yarn Kakebe 3 of Vessel A, Yarn Kakebe's 3 loop-formation section 3b can be put on a fishing line 10 by drawing 2 , a shank 1 can be pushed ahead, a fishing line 10 can be pushed in to connection 3a through heavy section 3c of a loop formation from between loop-formation section 3b and 3d of open end sections, and it can let a fishing line 10 pass in loop-formation section 3b by rotating yarn Kakebe 3. if yarn Kakebe's 3 metal wire rod is carrying out the cross-section circle configuration and 3d of open end sections is formed with the radius of circle which is tapering off -- a fishing line 10 -- with a blemish -- being hard .

[0014] If a root borrows and removes as mentioned above and a vessel is constituted, since it can let a fishing line 10 pass in yarn Kakebe's 3 loop-formation section 3b easily single hand also by **** in which both hands are closed, a root becomes easy [ removing a loan ]. It is possible to insert in a fishing line 10 from the clearance between heavy section 3c of the loop formation which overlapped yarn Kakebe's 3 loop-formation section 3b single hand, and to introduce a fishing line 10 in yarn Kakebe's 3 loop-formation section 3b easily. In order to introduce a fishing line 10 from a clearance, there is also no ** which damages a fishing line. Once it lets a fishing line 10 pass in loop-formation section 3b, the yarn which it let pass is that from which it is hard to separate and which is out of loop-formation section 3b, a root will borrow and remove and actuation of Vessel A will become easy.

[0015] Drawing 6 to drawing 11 is the 2nd example, drawing 6 borrows, a root removes, a root borrows and removes the top view of a vessel, and drawing 7 , the root which folded up yarn Kakebe borrows and removes the side elevation of a vessel, and drawing 8 , the root which folded up yarn Kakebe borrows and removes the top view of a vessel, and drawing 9 , a root borrows and removes the side elevation of a vessel, and drawing 10, the root which folded up yarn Kakebe borrows and removes the perspective view of a vessel, and drawing 11, and they are the perspective view of a vessel.

[0016] A root borrows and removes, the **** attachment component 9 is attached in **** 2 at the tip of a shank 1, and Vessel A is attached in it free [ folding of yarn Kakebe 3' ] at the **** attachment component 9. Yarn Kakebe 3' is formed so that the specified quantity alpha of a loop formation may pile up with metal wire rods, such as aluminum and stainless steel, in Connections 3a and 3a, loop-formation section 3b, heavy section 3c of a loop formation, and 3d of open end sections. The free end of Connections 3a and 3a is crooked in two steps, and Flections 3e and 3e and Supporters 3f and 3f are formed. The **** attachment component 9 is cylindrical and 9d of bis-holes, narrow-diameter hole 9e, and 9f of cone holes are formed at the tip to both sides of slot 9a and slot 9a at the concaves 9b and 9b of a lengthwise direction, the sideways bores 9c and 9c, and the backside [ slot 9a ]. Other configurations are said 1st example and abbreviation identitases.

[0017] When the **** attachment component 9 is attached in **** 2, the tip of **** 2 is inserted in narrow-diameter hole 9e of the **** attachment component 9, and it is fixed on a screw 13. When yarn Kakebe 3' is attached in the **** attachment component 9, insertion fitting of the supporters 3f and 3f is carried out to the sideways bores 9c and 9c. Yarn Kakebe 3' is moved to a before position like drawing 6 , drawing 7 , and drawing 10 to the **** attachment component 9 at the time of a busy condition, and Flections 3e and 3e are inserted in the concaves 9b and 9b of a lengthwise direction. Yarn Kakebe 3' folds up to the **** attachment component 9, like drawing 8 , drawing 9 , and drawing 11, to a busy condition, it rotates 180 include-angle abbreviation and Flections 3e and 3e are inserted in the backside by the concaves 9b and 9b of a lengthwise direction in a condition.

[0018] When a root borrows and removes and a fishing line 10 is inserted into loop-formation section 3b of yarn Kakebe 3' of Vessel A A hook 12 grasps a fishing rod 8 and a shank 1 in the condition of the root having borrowed and having carried out. Like drawing 10 Connection 3a of yarn Kakebe 3', A fishing line 10 is applied to 3a, while letting a fishing line 10 pass by lengthening a shank 1 to the front between loop-formation section 3b and heavy section 3c of a loop formation, a shank 1 is lengthened further and a fishing line 10 is removed from 3d of open end sections of heavy section 3c of a loop

formation, and it lets a fishing line 10 pass in loop-formation section 3b by rotating yarn Kakebe 3. In the 2nd example, although the specified quantity of heavy section 3c of a loop formation was set to alpha like said 1st example, you may lengthen like a two-dot chain line.

[0019] If a root borrows and removes like the 2nd example and a vessel is constituted, since yarn Kakebe 3' will be folded up and made in Connections 3a and 3a at the time of storage or carrying and can shorten die length at it, it is convenient.

[0020] In the 3rd example, a root borrows drawing 13 and drawing 14, they remove drawing 13, a root borrows and removes the top view of a vessel, and drawing 14, and they are the side elevation of a vessel.

[0021] The root of the 3rd example borrows and removes and loop-formation section 3b of yarn Kakebe 3 of Vessel A has lobe 3e in which 3d of the open end section projects to a way outside loop-formation section 3b. 3d of open end sections of loop-formation section 3b is crooked, and this lobe 3e is formed. Thus, since the enter lump by the clearance between loop-formation section 3b and heavy section 3c of a loop formation will be prevented for the fishing line 10 which it let pass in 3d of loop-formation sections in contact with lobe 3e if lobe 3e is prepared, it is hard to separate from a fishing line 10 from loop-formation section 3b. Other configurations are the same as that of said 1st example, and used the same sign.

[0022] Although loop-formation section 3b was made into the perfect circle configuration in said explanation, loop-formation section 3b does not need to be a circle configuration, if the loop formation is closed so that the inserted-in fishing line 10 may not separate. Although it is desirable that it is close so that it may not contact as for heavy section 3c of the loop formation which overlapped loop-formation section 3b of said explanation, even if both are in contact, it is good also as structure which a gap produces by the flexibility of yarn Kakebe 3 and 3' by inserting a fishing line 10.

[0023]

[Effect of the Invention] This invention is carried out with a gestalt which was explained above, and does so effectiveness which is indicated below.

[0024] According to claim 1, it can let a fishing line pass to yarn Kakebe's loop-formation circles easily, and once it lets a fishing line pass in the loop-formation section, the yarn which it let pass will be that from which it is hard to separate and which is from loop-formation circles, a root will borrow and remove and actuation of a vessel will become easy.

[0025] According to claim 2, in contact with a lobe, the blank from the loop-formation section is further prevented for the fishing line which it let pass in the loop-formation section.

[0026] According to claim 3, since yarn Kakebe can fold up and do it in a connection at the time of storage or carrying and can shorten die length at it, it is convenient.

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[Translation done.]

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EXAMPLE

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[Example] It is the explanatory view in which a root borrows the side elevation where a root borrows the top view where drawing 1 to drawing 5 is the 1st example when the example of the following and illustration explains this invention, a root borrows drawing 1 , it removes, a root borrows the top view of a vessel, and drawing 2 , it removes, a root borrows the side elevation of a vessel, and drawing 3 , it removes, a vessel lets a fishing line pass, and drawing 4 , it removes, a fishing line be let pass by the vessel, and drawing 5 in a fishing spot, it removes, and a vessel be used.
[0011] A root borrows and removes and, as for Vessel A, yarn Kakebe 3 is being fixed to **** 2 at the tip of a shank 1. A shank 1 is shaken out by two or more **** 2, 4-7, and is elastically constituted by the formula. Yarn Kakebe 3 is formed so that the specified quantity alpha of a loop formation may pile up in the vertical direction with metal wire rods, such as aluminum and stainless steel, in connection 3a, loop-formation section 3b, heavy section 3c of a loop formation, and 3d of open end sections. While a fishing line 10 is attached in the fishing rod 8 used and a lure sweetfish 11 is attached in a fishing line 10, the hook 12 is attached at the tip of a fishing line 10. If the clearance between loop-formation section 3b and heavy section 3c of a loop formation is maintained at spacing which can insert in a fishing line 10, for example, is set to less than 5mm, a fishing line 10 will stop being able to separate from it easily from loop-formation section 3b, it will be carried out root starting outside, and actuation will become easy to do it. The clearance between loop-formation section 3b and heavy section 3c of a loop formation is formed so that it may apply to 3d of open end sections from the start of a lap and may have the same spacing. As for the bore of loop-formation section 3b, the lure sweetfish 11 is formed in the dimension which can be inserted in free.
[0012] When a root borrows and removes and a fishing line 10 is inserted into loop-formation section 3b of yarn Kakebe 3 of Vessel A A hook 12 grasps a fishing rod 8 and a shank 1, after the root has borrowed and carried out, and it applies a fishing line 10 to yarn Kakebe's 3 connection 3a. While letting a fishing line 10 pass by lengthening a shank 1 to the front like drawing 3 between loop-formation section 3b and heavy section 3c of a loop formation, lengthen a shank 1 further and a fishing line 10 is removed from 3d of open end sections of heavy section 3c of a loop formation. It lets a fishing line 10 pass in loop-formation section 3b like drawing 4 by rotating yarn Kakebe 3 like an arrow head. Next, while dropping yarn Kakebe 3 along with a fishing line 10 and letting a lure sweetfish 11 pass in loop-formation section 3b, loop-formation section 3b can be applied to a hook 12, and can be depressed, or a root can remove a loan by lengthening. Once it lets a fishing line 10 pass in loop-formation section 3b So that yarn Kakebe 3 may be rotated to the hoop direction of a shank 1 and a fishing line 10 may pass in the clearance between loop-formation section 3b and heavy section 3c of a loop formation, in order that a loop formation may put on a direction up and down Since it does not separate after doubling 3d of open end sections with a fishing line 10 until it removes a hook 12 from loop-formation section 3b by depression or lengthening, a root borrows and removes and actuation of Vessel A becomes easy.
[0013] Since heavy section 3c of a loop formation has lapped in the configuration which agrees with loop-formation section 3b along the same periphery top of loop-formation section 3b, a lap is carried out within a semicircle and 3d of open end sections is turned to the tip side, it is easy to insert a fishing line

10 in loop-formation section 3b. When a root borrows and removes from this and a fishing line 10 is inserted into loop-formation section 3b of yarn Kakebe 3 of Vessel A, Yarn Kakebe's 3 loop-formation section 3b can be put on a fishing line 10 by drawing 2 , a shank 1 can be pushed ahead, a fishing line 10 can be pushed in to connection 3a through heavy section 3c of a loop formation from between loop-formation section 3b and 3d of open end sections, and it can let a fishing line 10 pass in loop-formation section 3b by rotating yarn Kakebe 3. if yarn Kakebe's 3 metal wire rod is carrying out the cross-section circle configuration and 3d of open end sections is formed with the radius of circle which is tapering off -- a fishing line 10 -- with a blemish -- being hard .

[0014] If a root borrows and removes as mentioned above and a vessel is constituted, since it can let a fishing line 10 pass in yarn Kakebe's 3 loop-formation section 3b easily single hand also by **** in which both hands are closed, a root becomes easy [ removing a loan ]. It is possible to insert in a fishing line 10 from the clearance between heavy section 3c of the loop formation which overlapped yarn Kakebe's 3 loop-formation section 3b single hand, and to introduce a fishing line 10 in yarn Kakebe's 3 loop-formation section 3b easily. In order to introduce a fishing line 10 from a clearance, there is also no ** which damages a fishing line. Once it lets a fishing line 10 pass in loop-formation section 3b, the yarn which it let pass is that from which it is hard to separate and which is out of loop-formation section 3b, a root will borrow and remove and actuation of Vessel A will become easy.

[0015] Drawing 6 to drawing 11 is the 2nd example, drawing 6 borrows, a root removes, a root borrows and removes the top view of a vessel, and drawing 7 , the root which folded up yarn Kakebe borrows and removes the side elevation of a vessel, and drawing 8 , the root which folded up yarn Kakebe borrows and removes the top view of a vessel, and drawing 9 , a root borrows and removes the side elevation of a vessel, and drawing 10, the root which folded up yarn Kakebe borrows and removes the perspective view of a vessel, and drawing 11, and they are the perspective view of a vessel.

[0016] A root borrows and removes, the **** attachment component 9 is attached in **** 2 at the tip of a shank 1, and Vessel A is attached in it free [ folding of yarn Kakebe 3' ] at the **** attachment component 9. Yarn Kakebe 3' is formed so that the specified quantity alpha of a loop formation may pile up with metal wire rods, such as aluminum and stainless steel, in Connections 3a and 3a, loop-formation section 3b, heavy section 3c of a loop formation, and 3d of open end sections. The free end of Connections 3a and 3a is crooked in two steps, and Flections 3e and 3e and Supporters 3f and 3f are formed. The **** attachment component 9 is cylindrical and 9d of bis-holes, narrow-diameter hole 9e, and 9f of cone holes are formed at the tip to both sides of slot 9a and slot 9a at the concaves 9b and 9b of a lengthwise direction, the sideways bores 9c and 9c, and the backside [ slot 9a ]. Other configurations are said 1st example and abbreviation identitases.

[0017] When the **** attachment component 9 is attached in **** 2, the tip of **** 2 is inserted in narrow-diameter hole 9e of the **** attachment component 9, and it is fixed on a screw 13. When yarn Kakebe 3' is attached in the **** attachment component 9, insertion fitting of the supporters 3f and 3f is carried out to the sideways bores 9c and 9c. Yarn Kakebe 3' is moved to a before position like drawing 6 , drawing 7 , and drawing 10 to the **** attachment component 9 at the time of a busy condition, and Flections 3e and 3e are inserted in the concaves 9b and 9b of a lengthwise direction. Yarn Kakebe 3' folds up to the **** attachment component 9, like drawing 8 , drawing 9 , and drawing 11, to a busy condition, it rotates 180 include-angle abbreviation and Flections 3e and 3e are inserted in the backside by the concaves 9b and 9b of a lengthwise direction in a condition.

[0018] When a root borrows and removes and a fishing line 10 is inserted into loop-formation section 3b of yarn Kakebe 3' of Vessel A A hook 12 grasps a fishing rod 8 and a shank 1 in the condition of the root having borrowed and having carried out. Like drawing 10 Connection 3a of yarn Kakebe 3', A fishing line 10 is applied to 3a, while letting a fishing line 10 pass by lengthening a shank 1 to the front between loop-formation section 3b and heavy section 3c of a loop formation, a shank 1 is lengthened further and a fishing line 10 is removed from 3d of open end sections of heavy section 3c of a loop formation, and it lets a fishing line 10 pass in loop-formation section 3b by rotating yarn Kakebe 3. In the 2nd example, although the specified quantity of heavy section 3c of a loop formation was set to alpha like said 1st example, you may lengthen like a two-dot chain line.

[0019] If a root borrows and removes like the 2nd example and a vessel is constituted, since yarn Kakebe 3' will be folded up and made in Connections 3a and 3a at the time of storage or carrying and can shorten die length at it, it is convenient.
[0020] In the 3rd example, a root borrows drawing 13 and drawing 14, they remove drawing 13, a root borrows and removes the top view of a vessel, and drawing 14, and they are the side elevation of a vessel.
[0021] The root of the 3rd example borrows and removes and loop-formation section 3b of yarn Kakebe 3 of Vessel A has lobe 3e in which 3d of the open end section projects to a way outside loop-formation section 3b. 3d of open end sections of loop-formation section 3b is crooked, and this lobe 3e is formed. Thus, since the enter lump by the clearance between loop-formation section 3b and heavy section 3c of a loop formation will be prevented for the fishing line 10 which it let pass in 3d of loop-formation sections in contact with lobe 3e if lobe 3e is prepared, it is hard to separate from a fishing line 10 from loop-formation section 3b. Other configurations are the same as that of said 1st example, and used the same sign.
[0022] Although loop-formation section 3b was made into the perfect circle configuration in said explanation, loop-formation section 3b does not need to be a circle configuration, if the loop formation is closed so that the inserted-in fishing line 10 may not separate. Although it is desirable that it is close so that it may not contact as for heavy section 3c of the loop formation which overlapped loop-formation section 3b of said explanation, even if both are in contact, it is good also as structure which a gap produces by the flexibility of yarn Kakebe 3 and 3' by inserting a fishing line 10.
[0023]

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[Translation done.]

## DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]
[Drawing 1] A root borrows and removes in the 1st example and it is the top view of a vessel.
[Drawing 2] This root borrows and removes and is the side elevation of a vessel.
[Drawing 3] It is the top view where this root borrows and removes and a vessel lets a fishing line pass.
[Drawing 4] It is the side elevation where this root borrows and removes and a vessel lets a fishing line pass.
[Drawing 5] It is the explanatory view in which a root borrows and removes in this fishing spot, and a vessel is used.
[Drawing 6] A root borrows and removes in the 2nd example and it is the top view of a vessel.
[Drawing 7] This root borrows and removes and is the side elevation of a vessel.
[Drawing 8] The root which folded up this yarn Kakebe borrows and removes, and is the top view of a vessel.
[Drawing 9] The root which folded up this yarn Kakebe borrows and removes, and is the side elevation of a vessel.
[Drawing 10] This root borrows and removes and is the perspective view of a vessel.
[Drawing 11] The root which folded up this yarn Kakebe borrows and removes, and is the perspective view of a vessel.
[Drawing 12] The root of the conventional example borrows and removes and is the top view of a vessel.
[Drawing 13] A root borrows and removes in the 3rd example and it is the top view of a vessel.
[Drawing 14] This root borrows and removes and is the side elevation of a vessel.
[Description of Notations]
A A root borrows and removes and it is a vessel.
alpha Specified quantity
1 Shank
3 3' Yarn Kakebe
3a Connection
3b Loop-formation section
3c The heavy section of a loop formation

[Translation done.]